The Pyongyang Times

No. 13 (652) Weekly Saturday, March 26, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Meeting of Active Fishery Workers in the West Sea Area Held under the Guidance of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area was held for two days, March 21 and 22, in Pyongyang.

The meeting was guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

These many days the great leader held consultative meetings with fishery workers in South Pyongan, North Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces and acquainted himself with the actual conditions of the West Sea fisheries down to details and, on this basis, he called the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area.

The meeting was attended by the directors of the fishery stations, chairmen of the management boards of the fishermen's co-operatives, directors of factories and enterprises, heads of the sideline fishery workteams of factories and enterprises, chairmen of the city and county administrative committees related with fisheries and Party workers of the units concerned in the West Sea area.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Chon Mun Sop, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Jong Ok, O Baek Ryong, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Gun Mo, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung Tae and Kong Jin Tae, chairmen of the committees and ministers of the Administration Council, chairmen of the provincial people's committees, chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees and chairmen of the provincial administrative committees in the West Sea area and guiding personnel in the fishery domain.

At 9 a.m. March 21, **the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform.**

That moment the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" shook the meeting hall, which was pervaded with the infinite emotion and joy of the attendants over seeing the great leader whom they had always revered deep in their hearts and held in high esteem.

Comrade Kim Hwan made a report at the meeting on the implementation of the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing West Sea fisheries.

Many comrades took the floor after the report.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a deep grasp of the actual demands of our socialist construction which has entered new stage of development and the development of fisheries and a scientific analysis of the present conditions of West Sea fisheries, gave highly important teachings which will serve as a guiding principle in radically developing fisheries in the West Sea area to meet more fully the growing demand of the people for fish.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that it was important to more satisfactorily solve the question of the subsidiary food of the people along with that of the staple food. He said that the people's dietary life should be made more affluent by actively exploiting the marine resources including fish in accordance with the policy of turning to account seas in the coastal areas and making use of mountains in the mountainous areas.

The great leader pointed out that the fishery workers and the functionaries of Party, administrative and economic bodies should conduct the organizational work for catching fish on a large scale with a sense of responsibility, displaying a high degree of the Party spirit, the working-class spirit and the popular spirit, to make the people better fed and lead a better life and should give play to the revolutionary trait of going down to the lower units to acquaint themselves in detail with the actual conditions and taking measures to improve the work and carrying them out one by one.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives a highly important teaching at a meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area

The great leader taught that in the West Sea where fisheries are being developed with main emphasis on medium- and small-scale fisheries, it is important for raising the utility rate of the fishing boats to the fullest extent to build fishery bases in the places near the fishing grounds so that they may serve well fishing boats engaged in mobile operations.

The great leader taught that fishery bases should be built up in the promising places in accordance with the general plan of land development and piers or walls should be built in the fishery bases to be laid newly so as to accommodate boats and take the delivery of fish, cranes installed and simple processing establishments constructed there. He also taught that storehouses should be built to fully supply necessary materials to the boats, machines installed for the repair of boats and cultural and welfare service establishments set up well there.

The great leader said that then it will also be possible to direct production activities better and raise the operation rate of boats to catch much more fish and be possible to provide fishermen with conditions for a more cultured life. With these words, he underscored the need to build up fishery bases through a mass movement.

The great leader taught that in order to conduct fishing operations on an extensive scale it is essential to strengthen workteams in charge of small-scale fishing of the fishery offices and to form a larger number of fishery-sideline workteams at factories and enterprises and in the co-operative farms located near the sea and organize many fishing workteams also in the provincial capitals and major county seats.

Emphasizing that in order to carry on the fishing battle as a movement involving the masses it is important to secure enough fishing vessels and fishing implements necessary for it, the great leader advanced the tasks for all factories and enterprises with fishery-sideline workteams to build various kinds of fishing boats by themselves and expand the existing fishing-tackle factories, erect more fishing-tackle factories in major cities and workers' districts, organize domestic workteams for production of fishing tackle so as to turn out different types of fishing implements everywhere.

The great leader pointed out that ship-repairing centres should be built up more solidly to repair boats concentrically in the winter season and that ships for mobile repairing should follow after fishing boats to repair them in the summer season when fishing operations continue.

Noting that for further improvement of the supply of marine products it is required to run the existing direct sale stores for aquatic products in a better way and set up numbers of direct sale stores under the fishery offices and those jointly run by fishery workteams in county seats and workers' settlements and at industrial establishments, the great leader stressed that the prices of marine products should be fixed correctly.

Along with this, he showed such a great solicitude as to organize auto transportation corps under the fishery management bureaus of the provinces in the west coastal areas and under the local fishery management departments so that the fishes caught can be transported to the consumers' areas in good time.

Pointing out that fish breeding is an important way of obtaining plenty of fish at lower production cost, the respected and beloved leader said with emphasis that in all provinces tideland should be dammed and fish breeding grounds be built in a big way to raise various kinds of fishes such as lobster and gray mullet and shallow sea culture should be improved still further.

Saying that effective technical guidance should be given in fisheries, the great leader stressed that scientific research should be strengthened and advanced experiences be actively introduced in the west coastal areas by increasing the number of engineers and assistant engineers through the further improvement of the training of technicians and by extensively generalizing advanced technology through the exchange of experiences and magazines and making researches on the seas, fishing tackle, vessels, fishes and fish breeding.

At the meeting the respected and beloved leader dwelt on the need to supply the fishery domain with a sufficient amount of various accessory parts and materials and conduct supply service well in this sphere.

At the meeting the great leader put forward specific tasks to establish a scientific fishing system and place fishing on a modern and scientific basis. Particularly he pointed out that vessels should be modernized and motorized and shoal detectors and wireless commanding systems be introduced into large ships.

Noting that fish processing work should be further strengthened, the great leader instructed that active efforts should be exerted to process fish by diverse methods—refrigeration, salt pickling, drying, etc.

The great leader taught that as the whole country gives assistance to the countryside, the agricultural and industrial domains should render positive help to the fishery domain to bring about a great change in the development of fisheries.

The teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area serve as a highly important guideline in bringing the country's fisheries to a new, higher plane and further improving the people's lives by consolidating the material and technical foundations still more to develop fisheries in conformity with the fishing conditions in the West Sea of our country and catching fish through a movement of the whole masses.

During his guidance of the meeting the great leader inspected the models of fishing boats and fishing tackle used in the West Sea fishing and various kinds of West Sea fishes on display.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives the Delegation of Arab Socialist Union

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on March 16 the delegation of the Arab Socialist Union on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Said Zaki, Organizational Secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, and his wife, and member of the delegation Muhammad Ragab, Deputy General Secretary of the Youth Organization of the Arab Socialist Union.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam was on hand.

Also present was Hassan Shukri Saleh Salim, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

His Excellency SASSOU N'GUESSO

Chairman of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour

Brazzaville

Upon hearing the shocking sad news that His Excellency Marien Ngouabi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, was assassinated surprisingly by stooges of imperialism, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and its Military Committee, the Government and people of the People's Republic of the Congo and the bereaved family of the deceased.

His Excellency Marien Ngouabi dedicated his whole life to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the victory of the revolution in the Congo, the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of the Congo and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

His Excellency Marien Ngouabi, as a close friend of the Korean people, made great exploits in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Congolese peoples.

Though President Marien Ngouabi passed away, the precious feats performed by him for his motherland and people will remain alive for ever.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my firm belief that the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour will register great success on the road of guarding the security of the country and continuing with the revolution in the Congo by closely uniting her people.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea
President of the DPRK

Pyongyang, March 20, 1977

DPRK Administration Council Adopts Decision upon Assassination of Marien Ngouabi

The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision upon the assassination of Marien Ngouabi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The decision says:

Marien Ngouabi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, was assassinated on March 18, 1977, by domestic reactionaries instigated by imperialists.

The assassination of His Excellency Marien Ngouabi, the outstanding leader of the Congolese people and a close friend of the Korean people, is a big loss not only to the Congolese people but to the progressive people of Africa and the rest of the world.

Upon the assassination of His Excellency Marien Ngouabi, the DPRK Administration Council decides:

1) To decree the funeral day of the late His Excellency Marien Ngouabi as day of national mourning and hoist the flag at half-mast at the organs, enterprises, schools and residential quarters.

2) To broadcast a mourning radio program that day.

Central Report Meeting Held to Mark 60th Anniv. of Formation of KNA Organized and Led by Kim Hyong Jik, Outstanding Leader of Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Movement

A grand central report meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association organized and led by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, was held on March 22 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Seen in the meeting hall were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and the streamer bearing the words "May the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health."

Present at the meeting were anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, responsible personages of Party and power organs, economic bodies, working people's organizations and functionaries of science, education, culture, public health, arts and the press, working people in the city and soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

Also attending the meeting were the members of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryon visiting the homeland to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the 28th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan.

The platform was taken up by Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Yong Mu, Chong Jun Gi, Kong Jin Tae, Hwang Jang Yop, Chon Chang Chol, Ho Jong Suk, Kang Hyon Su and Kang Hui Won.

The heads of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryon visiting the homeland to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the 28th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan were also on the platform.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

The KNA formed by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, 60 years ago was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, the scope of its activities expanding at home and abroad in the period before and after the March First Popular Uprising. It was a steadfast anti-imperialist revolutionary organization which proposed it as its objective to accomplish the cause of anti-imperialist national liberation by the efforts of the Korean people themselves and resolutely defend the interests of the masses of the people.

The formation of the KNA was the precious fruition of the far-sighted plan of Kim Hyong Jik to carry on the Korean national-liberation struggle by the efforts of our nation itself and of the arduous struggle for its realization. And it was a historic event which marked an epochal turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country.

Not until the formation of the KNA did the Korean people have a guiding revolutionary organization to lead the national-liberation movement on an independent stand on a nation-wide scale and did the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country embark upon the road of new development to forge ahead vigorously in reliance upon the efforts of the nation itself.

The goal of the KNA was to win the independence of the country and found a truly civilized state through the efforts of the Korean people themselves by closely uniting the entire Korean nation.

In order to attain the fighting goal of the KNA, Kim Hyong Jik put forward the clear-cut fighting tasks to rally the broad masses and organise and mobilise them as one in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and solidly build up the organization of the KNA.

The fighting goal and tasks of the KNA clarified by Kim Hyong Jik constituted a great fighting programme for developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country on an independent basis and leading it to victory.

Basing himself on the deep analysis of the history and serious lesson of the Korean national-liberation struggle and the trend of the development of the situation at home and abroad, Kim Hyong Jik indicated the independent orientation of struggle that for the victory of the national-liberation struggle the Korean people themselves must carry on the anti-Japanese struggle in accordance with their own spirit and with their own belief and in firm reliance upon the strength of our nation.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership and indefatigable, energetic activities of Kim Hyong Jik, the KNA was expanded and strengthened into a big anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization embracing the broad segments of patriotic people at home and abroad in half a year or so after its formation and performed undying exploits in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our country.

Filled with great national pride and honour of having an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, the Korean people turned out in the struggle, looking up to the torch of sovereignty and independence raised high by Kim Hyong Jik, and dealt heavy blows at Japanese imperialist aggressors everywhere.

While guiding the KNA, Kim Hyong Jik stood in the van of the struggle for changing the course of the national-liberation movement of our country from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in conformity with the new demand of the times.

Kim Hyong Jik convened the historic Kuantien meeting in August 1919, at which he put forward the outstanding policy that the national-liberation movement of our country must take the road of the proletarian revolution.

Kim Hyong Jik's strategic policy of defeating Japanese imperialism and building a new society for the proletarians by the efforts of our nation itself was a banner of struggle giving a scientific analysis of the subjective and objective circumstances of our revolution and indicating the clear goal of the national-liberation revolution and its convincing prospect.

After the Kuantien meeting, Kim Hyong Jik made every effort to firmly build up the basic forces of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement on the one hand and rally broad anti-Japanese forces and lay the mass foundation of the armed struggle on the other.

Through the struggle for carrying out the policy set forth by Kim Hyong Jik the KNA led the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country along a new path of struggle relying on the workers and peasants, a path to the communist movement.

Kim Hyong Jik built up the basic nuclear forces of the revolution and laid the firm mass foundation of the revolutionary struggle, rallied all the anti-Japanese forces and led them to the struggle for fatherland restoration.

Through the vigorous activities of the KNA the revolutionary forces were firmly built up to bring the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country to a new plane.

The lofty desire for the restoration of the fatherland nursed by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, great pioneer in the struggle for changing the course from the nationalist movement to the communist movement and indomitable fighter who explored the new path of history with spirit as indefatigable as the green pine tree, was brilliantly realised by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, through the victorious organization and guidance of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Unlike the northern half of the Republic where the lofty ideal of the KNA has turned into a brilliant reality, the southern half has not yet been freed from the colonial subjugation by the foreign imperialists.

The US troops' occupation of south Korea and aggressive manoeuvres are the basic obstacle to the reunification of our country and the constant source of heightening the tension and increasing the danger of war in Korea.

Encouraged by the United States, the south Korean authorities are zealously pursuing the "two Koreas" policy and doggedly opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

To put an end to the national split and reunify the country is the greatest national duty and the most important task set before our people.

As unanimously demanded by our people and the peace-loving people of the world, the United States must give up the "two Koreas" plot, stop the rash act of encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to split, confrontation and war, and withdraw its weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons and its troops from south Korea at once.

The Japanese reactionaries must discontinue the hostile act of obstructing the reunification of our country, opposing the withdrawal of the US troops and encouraging the south Korean authorities and stop reinvading south Korea.

The south Korean authorities must end the "anti-communist" racket and fascist repression, ensure the democratization of society and step down from power as demanded by the south Korean people.

In accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the four-point save-the-nation proposal embodying them, all the people in the north and the south of Korea will unite firmly and surely accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, resolutely frustrating the "two-Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad.

Earlier on March 21, a scientific seminar was held in Pyongyang to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the KNA.

Meanwhile, leading workers of the Party and the government and labouring people paid a visit to the time-honoured Ponghwa historic site of revolution and laid wreaths and bunches of flowers before the statue of Kim Hyong Jik on March 23 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the KNA.

Wreaths were also placed at the foot of the statue in the name of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and Administration Council of the DPRK, ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, working people's organizations, organs in the fields of education, culture, art and the press, units of the People's Army and Party and power organs and economic bodies in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province.

On the same day, the members of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryon also visited there and laid a wreath before the statue of Kim Hyong Jik in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon.

The platform of the central report meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the KNA organized and led by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Letters of Solidarity from Foreign Countries Supporting New Save-the-Nation Proposal

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received letters of solidarity from various countries supporting the new national salvation proposal advanced at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country.

In his letter Bassos Rissarides, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, said:

I convey our warmest feelings to you and the brave Korean people. I fully support the four-point nation-saving proposal recently put forward at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the basis of the correct policy for national reunification shaped by you. I express firm solidarity with your people in the struggle to reunify the country.

I extend the warmest greetings to you on your 65th birthday and reverentially wish you good health and a long life for the happiness of your people and for the victory of the world anti-imperialist struggle.

In his letter sent on behalf of the Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, John Pelle Kelstrom, its Vice-Chairman, noted:

The Korean question can be settled only when the US imperialists withdraw all their troops and weapons from the Korean territory and conclude a peace agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the 1953 Armistice Agreement in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

Letters of solidarity also came from other foreign countries. Among them are: a joint letter sent by Tall Sekou, Chairman of the Upper Volta Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and Sawadogo Teopil, General Secretary in Charge of Organization of the Upper Volta Association of Friendship among Peoples, on behalf of its Chairman and a letter under the joint signature of the "Centre for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Peru, the Trade Union of the Workers of the Paper "El Peruano" of Peru, the Peruvian Printing Union, the Trade Union of Workers of the Telephone Equipment Factory, the Trade Union of Workers of the "Sermosa" Factory, the Archaeological Association of the National College of Technology, the "Mancoinca" Cultural Association, and the "Rassuri" Association of Culture and Sports, letters from Bidanh Fadil, General Secretary of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions; Arto Merisairi, Chairman, and Paabo Rantanen, General Secretary, of the Barsinais Suomi Branch of the Finnish People's Democratic Federation; Wilfred Borchett, Australian writer-journalist; and Pipis Iannou, Chairman of the Journalists Union of Cyprus.

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys in Pyongyang Visit Ponghwa Historic Site of Revolution on 60th Anniversary of Formation of KNA

Many foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang visited the Ponghwa historic site of revolution on March 22, greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association organized and led by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, and Li Jong Mok, a personage concerned, accompanied the guests.

In the name of the diplomatic corps in our country, the guests laid a wreath before the statue of Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, that stands in front of the Myongsin School and observed a moment's silence in memory of Kim Hyong Jik who accomplished immortal revolutionary exploits, devoting his whole life to the struggle for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation.

Listening attentively to the explanation on the lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong Jik, they looked around with great interest the house where he lived at the time when he came to Ponghwa-ri, formed the KNA and conducted revolutionary activity, Myongsin School and various other revolutionary historic places as well as the Ponghwa Museum of Revolutionary History.

That day, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranged a banquet in honour of the foreign diplomatic envoys.

Comrade Ho Dam and Syrian Ambassador Yassir Al Farra on behalf of the diplomatic corps made speeches respectively at the banquet.

The attendants of the banquet drank to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of the countries represented by diplomatic envoys, to the good health and a long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the good health and a long life of the heads of state represented by diplomatic envoys.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

"All Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Troops Should Be Withdrawn from South Korea"

Many Delegates Speak at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (2)

Mattmann Peter, Member of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organizations, said:

The realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be a great victory in the struggle against world imperialism.

For us in the West it is a task to stand behind the movement supporting Korea's reunification and wage a more active and extensive movement for solidarity with it in order to attain this purpose.

At this conference, I make it clear once again that we fully support the propositions for national reunification put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

Farge, Member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace, had this to say:

The question of Korea's reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves without interference from outside, as wanted by the Korean people, in accordance with the reasonable proposal for the peaceful reunification of the country put forth by President Kim Il Sung.

New US president Carter should honour his election commitments, renounce arms race, withdraw the US troops from south Korea and dismantle their military bases.

Deidre Griswold, Member of the US-Out-of Korea Committee of Youth against War and Fascism in the United States, said that the Korean people are now suffering great hardships owing to the country's split and the US occupation of south Korea. He continued:

We Americans demand the withdrawal of all the US troops and weapons from south Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and an end to the United States' "aid" to the Pak "regime".

Keita May, Guinean Ambassador to Italy, pointed out:

Our delegation is glad at conveying the militant solidarity of our Party and government to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Peace in Korea is maintained thanks to the persevering patience on the part of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

He stressed:

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung called world public attention to the growing danger of war in Korea and set forth just propositions for the settlement of the Korean question.

We should arouse world public opinion in support of the Korean people's cause of reunification to avert a war in Korea, preserve peace in Asia and to let the Korean people reunify their country in accordance with the proposition for reunification advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Khader N., representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people, saying: The Palestine Liberation Organization understands the legitimate desire of the Korean people to build one Korea, democratic, progressive and independent, and effectively and practically supports this desire.

Mozambican delegate Jose Antonio reaffirmed total and unconditional support to the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification and bitterly denounced the imperialists' provocations and machinations breeding a dangerous situation in Korea and menacing not only the Korean people but world peace and security as well.

He emphasized:

The UN resolution which calls for forcing all the foreign forces to withdraw from Korea immediately and unconditionally and letting the Korean people solve the Korean problem by themselves must be carried out.

A delegate of the Arab Workers' Union said that the Arab Workers' Union is doing everything possible to support the reunification of Korea and standing by the Korean people who are striving to achieve peaceful reunification. He added: The Arab Workers' Union warmly welcomes the torch raised high by President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people.

Sako B., Chairman of the Malian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, affirmed full support to the four-point proposal put forward by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang.

Supporting the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, he expressed the conviction that the peaceful reunification of Korea will be realized without delay under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Spilimbergo Jorge, General Secretary of the Left Popular Front of Argentina, remarked: Like other Latin American people, we regard the struggle of the Korean people for driving out the foreign occupationists as our own. The Korean question is a question which should be settled by the Korean people themselves.

He stressed:

We warmly support the three principles of national reunification laid down by the DPRK President.

Sylla Yousouf, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Senegal, observed:

In the joint communique issued at the time of President Senghor's official visit to Pyongyang, we made it clear that we fully support the five-point policy set forth by President Kim Il Sung for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

At the same time, we reaffirmed in this communique our resolve to support the stand of the DPRK.

Korea's reunification is an important requisite to the relaxation of tension and world peace.

Niyungeko Jonathas, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Party of National Union and Progress of Burundi, pointed out:

On behalf of the Party of National Union and Progress of Burundi, I take this opportunity to express full support to the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea for national reunification.

We strongly demand that all the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

This must be done to carry into practice the policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Domingos Lopez, delegate of the Portuguese Communist Party, said:

For the reunification of Korea, the United States must first of all withdraw its troops from south Korea completely and unconditionally.

This is needed not only for peace in Korea and her reunification but for world peace and the relaxation of tension.

We solemnly declare that our Party will, in the future, too, express solidarity for the fraternal Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle against imperialism and for the reunification of the fatherland.

Mohammed El Hassan Shamo, Chairman of the Society for Study of Socialism of the Socialist Union of the Sudan, said:

We stand firmly in supporting the three principles of national reunification and the four-point proposal advanced by the political parties and public organizations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in January 1977.

We fully support the proposal before the conference for formation of an international liaison committee to elicit the support and cooperation of the peace-loving states and organizations to the cause of reunification of Korea.

Speaking at the conference, **the delegate of the Communist Party of Norway** read out a statement of his Party in which he emphasized:

We support the three principles of national reunification of the North-South Joint Statement, 4 July 1972, as well as the five-point national reunification proposal set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

The tension and military confrontation between the north and the south should be eliminated and all nuclear weapons and foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea.

Needless to say, great national unity is a proposal for reunification. We support the proposal for convening a north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of political and social forces in the north and the south.

The End

The President Works for Interests of People

Hayashi Kaname (Japanese Professor)

Lake Yonpung-ho Tells

The still lake tells nothing. But she has a long hidden story to tell about the revolution and construction.

Korea was freed from the fetters of Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945, and the Korean people's desire for national restoration was realized. Towards the end of that year, President Kim Il Sung, defying a bitingly cold weather, was away on the trips of on-the-spot guidance to various districts in South Pyongan Province, its Taedong County in particular.

The President stayed in the localities for a month at that time, sharing board and room with the peasants. He had knee-to-knee talks with aged people, young men and women and children one by one. He asked them: How old are you? How many family members have you got? Is there anyone sick? What are you living on? Is there anything you need?

The President made a house-to-house visit, questioning each family closely. He began with: How many plots of dry and paddy fields do you have? Is it enough for you to earn a living? Then he further questioned: How many tracts of paddies do you need for the living of all your family members? How many plots of dry and paddy fields can your family members till now? In this way, he acquainted himself thoroughly with the state of affairs in a village—from the composition of families to the name, character and habit of each villager.

He does his best, first of all, to meet the real demand of the people while living with them, as he did, for example, during the armed guerrilla struggle in the thick forests at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san. Herein lies the root-cause of national liberation. The same method is applied to his on-the-spot guidance. In all work, he begins with putting faith in the people and relying on them.

The President says that he does **"not guide people but learns from them".**

Such on-the-spot guidance was given to the peasants who sat in a ring around a brazier together with the President in the depth of winter, and the conclusion derived from it culminated in enforcing the epochal agrarian reform.

A broad policy for accelerating the Pyongnam irrigation project was put forward on January 25, 1950, with the spring sowing season approaching. The whole country turned out in the campaign for completion of the gigantic project. For half a year since then the project made a big headway. However, it was ruthlessly destroyed by the US imperialists who launched a barbaric invasion against the north on June 25, 1950. The United States bragged that only one day would be enough to occupy the whole territory of Korea. But the big words proved to be empty ones in the face of the Korean People's Army. The liberation war lasted for three years. The arrogant US imperialists kneeled down at Panmunjom and signed the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953. From that day, the rehabilitation of the irrigation works started. It was tougher than a new project, because the whole territory of the country was reduced to a wasteland of ashes and rubble. But determination brought forth creative initiative and turned into strength to smelt iron. The project of waterways with an aggregate length of 2,000 kilometres, including tunnels with a total length of six kilometres, was successfully completed in only three short years with state funds to the tune of 1,000 million won and with the assistance of the entire people. Thus, Lake Yonpung-ho came to brim over with water, to moisten the arable land of 100,000 *chongbo* and convert the once barren fields on the Yoldu-samcholli-bol Plain into attractive, fertile paddy fields. This occurred in May 1956.

Our cars sped on toward Lake Yonpung-ho along the road that cut through the velvety, green fertile paddy fields.

"Yonpung-ho" is the name given by the President in person. It implies that the bumper harvest will visit every year thanks to the irrigation. Until the project was carried to completion, the President gave on-the-spot guidance on 14 occasions, sharing board and room with the peasants. His on-the-spot guidance given to South Pyongan Province as a whole totalled 2,600 cases. When he received me this time, he must have been conducting his 2,602nd on-the-spot guidance.

"This Is Sunday"

We had a souvenir photo taken, beholding Lake Yonpung-ho below our eyes. Then, we were conducted into a drawing room. When we had our chairs, the President said: **"I'm sorry to have you come down here at your old age for my reasons. Today I want to keep your company as one of your close friends, not as President. Please leave out all formalities. I've already heard about you. Fortunately, this is Sunday. So, please take a good rest. Later on, let's have a dinner together."**

That day, June 30, was Sunday, as he had told. I knew that there were no Sundays and holidays for the President and, sometimes, he worked day and night.

The following story comes up in my memory:

It happened one cold day in January 1957, the year following the completion of the project of Lake Yonpung-ho.

That evening, the farmers of the Samsok village in the outskirts of Pyongyang got together to talk over the matters relating to farm work. The President gave them the courtesy of attendance at the meeting place to exchange views with them. Before liberation the village had been so poverty-stricken that people used to call it a beggars' hamlet.

The President asked: **"Well, can't you expand the paddy fields a bit this year?"** To this, an old man responded:

"It will be impossible. The tracts of land around here have been fit only for dry-field farming from time immemorial, because they lack in water."

In fact, there were only plots of stony dry fields around the village. Paddies were almost non-existent. The President was aware of it as he had been to the village scores of times. Only a few days before, he came there and conversed with the farmers to find a way of converting the dry fields into paddies. He said then: **"Sleep would not come when I think you co-op farmers are still unable to live on rice." "Only when you eat the rice you've produced in your own farm with your own strength, you'll find it tastier."**

The President had long since known by sight and name the old man Li who said: "There is lack of water".

"The serviceability of water depends on how to use it", said the President and went on: **"Suppose you construct a reservoir at a high altitude, lift water up to the topmost terraced fields, and let it flow down to the pool at the bottom through lower terraced fields, and then pump it up again. If you do this, you can use the same water several times to irrigate many tracts of paddies. Just as you do in growing bean sprouts...."**

All the farmers present gave approving nods, exclaiming: "That's it!"

"Well, let's go and see if we can choose a place fit for a reservoir." So saying, the President went out of the room.

It was 11 p.m. The snow was falling in large flakes.

"How would you like to go there after daybreak? It will stop snowing by then," suggested the farmers, anxious about the President's health.

"Why, come on!" With this, the President proceeded at their head, holding a torch high.

The President remarked: **"If it enables you comrades to live on rice, I will not mind any amount of such sleet."**

The President, who had fought in the thick forests for 15 long years, took the brunt here again for the good of the farmers.

He forced his way in the dark for four hours, now crossing hills and now passing valleys, examining the lay of the land.

He came to a halt at a point on the slope of a hill where rocks were jutting out. Running his eyes over those accompanying him, he said: **"Here it is. I think, we may as well build an embankment right here."**

Markers were driven in no time. A spot was chosen to install motor pumps. The emboldened farmers buckled down to the project at once. They started to break the frozen ground and smash rocks. Rubber boots, excavators and bulldozers were sent to them. The construction of the reservoir was completed at last.

The President has no time set for rest. Never does he relax himself even on Sundays. And yet he told me: **"This is Sunday. So, take a good rest."** Turning his eyes to the Chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, he went on: **"How do you feel today? Don't you find anything inconvenient? If you do, please speak up unreservedly."** I could manage to seize a chance for greetings.

"I'm very grateful for your kind invitation and this audience granted to me.

"Thank you for your showing particular concern for me in all respects. The other day you even extended the courtesy of a plane for our trip to Mt. Paekdu-san...." The President interrupted as if telling that no greetings were needed. **"Thank you for your coming all the way to visit our country in spite of your advanced age. How did you like Mt. Paekdu-san? Did you fully enjoy yourself up there? Didn't you feel cold?"** Thus he tried to comfort me.

The Chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries called on me at my lodging when I was back from Mt. Paekdu-san. I should have visited him first, but the relations were reversed.

"Thank you for the great trouble taken, especially for having arranged a special plane for us", I said. "All that has been done for you", responded the Chairman, "is attributable to the kind concern shown by the leader. As I've told you already, he calls me on the phone several times a day telling me to take good care of you, since you are so old now. Please make yourself at home, and do spend your time with a sense of security. Please, let us know if you have anything more to want." Then he told me that the President was now giving on-the-spot guidance in South Hamgyong Province, that he was seldom seen sitting at his desk and that he would often give on-the-spot audience to any personages if they wanted to meet him in any event.

He continued:

"Whenever we meet the leader, we are keyed up for the first 15 minutes or so. In the meantime, we come to feel easy and speak out anything we want to. Anyone, worker or peasant, expresses his opinion to the leader freely.

"The leader seats himself anywhere, by machines or on ridges between rice-fields and puts questions: 'What is in short supply now? What do you need before anything else? What would you find it wiser to do?' This way of questioning makes people freely express their opinions and proposals. If he finds any point problematic in the opinions offered, he bears it in mind, and either examines it by himself or brings it to the knowledge of the specialists for further study.

"Sometime ago, the leader visited a nursery. I was among those who accompanied him. There, the leader suggested that it would be good to lower the washstand, because it was placed too high. He also proposed to install a closet in the wall to keep the children's articles instead of putting them in corners of the room, so that it might be kept in better shape and made roomier. And after he went back, he took a measure to send necessary materials immediately...."

A mere hearing of such narration gratified me.

"I should like to accompany him when he gives such on-the-spot guidance." Thus I gave vent to my inmost feelings at last.

This was how I had the honour of meeting the President which I least expected.

From the article "Tracing Back to the Roots of Korean Revolution"

Korean Industry Develops by Leaps and Bounds

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our industry made headway at an unprecedented tempo."

Our industry could not produce even a simple farm implement properly in the past. But today it has grown into a powerful Juche-based industry with heavy industry bases whose branches are all well-equipped and with modern light industry bases which can satisfy the people's demand for a variety of consumer goods. Our machine-building industry is now in a position to freely produce 200,000 kva large-size transformers, heavy-duty trucks of 100-ton class, 300-hp bulldozers, electric locomotives and diesel locomotives, 10-cubic-metre big excavators, large vessels of from 5,000 to 20,000 tons and precision machines.

During the period between 1971 and 1975 alone, the production scale of industry was enlarged 20 times as compared with the initial stage of industrialization. Years ago, our country was already able to make in just 12 days as many industrial products as were turned out in the preliberation year of 1944.

Our Juche-oriented industry came into being in this land, proudly displaying its might. We can say that the history of Korean industrial development virtually began in the postwar days.

Owing to the baneful aftermath of the colonial rule enforced by the Japanese imperialists during their occupation of Korea, our industry was negligible. Into the bargain, the three-year-long war (June, 1950-July, 1953) wrought terrible havoc with it.

The respected and beloved leader put forward the policy of building Juche-based industry, which is provided with diverse structure of production, equipped with up-to-date technology and relies on domestic raw materials, and the basic line of economic construction, a unique line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture.

At a time when our country successfully carried out the postwar rehabilitation and construction and entered the initial stage of industrialization, we were short of materials and funds. On top of it, the aggressive machination of the US imperialists occupying south Korea and their lackeys was becoming more undisguised.

The great leader who leads socialist construction to an uninterrupted upswing by relying on the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative power of the masses at all times trusted our workers and visited them first even in such a difficult period.

The great leader who called at the Kangson Steel Plant in person in December 1956 explained in detail to the workers the difficult situation of the country, the demands of the revolution and the Party's decision, and told them if they produced 10,000 more tons of structural steel it would help the country greatly.

Always faithful to the great leader's call, the workers of Kangson rushed forward with the speed of Chollima, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Thus they produced 120,000 tons of steel billets with their bloom rolling machine with the rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

The torch of the great Chollima advance which the respected and beloved leader himself kindled flared up over Kangson and spread across the land like a prairie fire and new miracles and new records were created daily and hourly at the socialist construction sites.

This led to a great upsurge in socialist construction and gave rise to the great Chollima movement.

In the onrush of Chollima dashing ahead like the wind, Korean industry began to produce tractors, lorries, excavators and other modern machines and equipment for the first time and witnessed such a miraculous success as an annual growth of 40-50 per cent in the industrial output.

Thus the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in only two and a half years in terms of the total value of industrial output, and it was carried out in four years in indices of products.

The working class of Korea gave fresh spurs to the galloping Chollima.

During this period, reconstruction and expansion undertakings and new construction projects were carried out on a large scale in the key branches of heavy industry and we came to have a fully-equipped heavy industry with its own powerful machine-building industry as the core. Our light industry turned into a modern light industry furnished with all necessary branches.

As a result, Korean industry made a great yearly increase of 19.1 per cent, averaged over the entire period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970.

In 1970 when the historic task of industrialization was fulfilled, the per capita output of principal manufactured goods was: 1,184 kwh of electricity, 1,975 kg of coal, 158 kg of steel, 108 kg of chemical fertilizers and 287 kg of cement. With this, our country reached the level of advanced industrial countries or in some items surpassed it.

Speed campaign started reflecting the actual need of development of revolution and construction.

The speed campaign, the basic form of battle for socialist construction, is the in-depth development of the Chollima movement and opened the path of new leap forward in putting into effect ahead of schedule the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan which required the consolidation and development of the successes gained in industrialization and the acceleration of the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the technical revolution to be carried out in a new, higher stage.

In the thick of the march of Chollima, now with its wings outspread, coined by the new term—the speed campaign—new metallurgical, power and chemical bases were built and inner processes were further reinforced in the industrial domains as a whole.

In accordance with the policy of three major tasks of the technical revolution, automation and remote control of production processes were effected on an extensive scale.

Consequently, the huge Six-Year Plan was carried out in four years and eight months in terms of the total value of industrial output and during this period industry developed at an annual average rate of 18.4 per cent.

Today our industry is a Juche-based industry which progresses apace, furnished with diversified structure of production, equipped with modern technology and relying 75 per cent of raw materials upon those available at home.

The great leader opened up a radiant vista to attain the goals of 12 million tons of steel, 1 million tons of nonferrous metals, 100 million tons of coal, 50,000 million kwh of electricity, 20 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of machinery and other new high goals in the coming few years.

Our Juche-based industry which keeps advancing completely free from the effect of any economic upheaval will reach the new, high goals at a breath and demonstrate its might once again.

Kim In Gyu

A Girl's Beautiful Mind Dedicated to Her Grateful Motherland

"Through their own experience our people are convinced that only the socialist system can guarantee genuine liberties and rights to the working masses and provide them with a most bountiful and happy life; they regard it as the greatest honour and pleasure to live and make revolution under this system."
(KIM IL SUNG)

A ceremony of conveying the precious gift from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Hong Chong Mi, a girl farmer of the Ripsok Cooperative Farm in Mundok county, South Pyongan Province, was held on March 17 on the spot.

She is twenty years old, a member of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

What sort of lass is she? For what has she been loaded with such great honour?

* * *

Where Chong Mi was born is Japan, an alien land full of her grudge.

It happened in her second year after birth—before she could distinguish black from white about her. She became blind from an unknown febrile disease.

At that time her father was a pieceworker and her mother, a kitchen-maid. One day they took their daughter to an ophthalmic hospital with some money they earned by the sweat of their brow.

After diagnosing her case, a doctor said with indifference: "She'll have to remain a blind girl all her life, I dare say. It's something beyond human capacity to cure her."

These words of his made her parents feel their hearts torn asunder more than they did when they found her losing her sight after she suffered the fever.

However, a hopeful light reached even the family who had a dismal prospect before them, with rancor at heart.

It was the warm care of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung that has opened the route of repatriation across the sea.

Greeted by home compatriots, the Hongs settled in a new house on the farm where they live now and a stable living condition was ensured to them.

Someday Chong Mi's mother received a dispatch note from the village clinic and with it they, Chong Mi and her mother, left for the Provincial Hospital.

Soon after Chong Mi was taken in, doctors had a serious consultation.

Voices permeated with sincerity and humanity leaked out of the consultation room, deeply touching the mother who kept waiting with a gleam of hope and in great suspense.

"Though the eye operation of little Chong Mi requires a complicated technological solution, the wound telling of her sorrowful story in the alien land should be cured as early as possible."

The exchange of doctors' views indicated the profound loving care of her socialist motherland and carried the voices of people in her grateful home country.

Enfolded to the bosom of her motherland led by the fatherly leader, Chong Mi could have her eyes cured without paying even a penny of her own. The sincere efforts of the medical group had her sight recovered after all.

What came first into her retinas distinctly was the affectionate portrait of the fatherly leader who has brought the very light to her and the splendid reality of the homeland ever-flourishing under his able guidance.

Determined to repay the fatherly leader for his great favour that has enabled them to enjoy a fruitful life never imaginable in the past and made their daughter restore her sight, her parents went on with their jobs with redoubled vigour.

Comrade Hong Chong Mi strives to fully apply the great Juche-based farming method

For his having done good farming, her father was highly appreciated by the great leader. This was more than he deserved. He was elected a deputy to the Provincial People's Assembly, became a member of the Workers' Party of Korea and was awarded the title of Labour Hero, deeply entrusted and warmly cared for by the great leader. Following the unblemished, pure loyalty that welled up, just as the spring gushed forth, in the hearts of her parents in those worthwhile days, Chong Mi learned to her heart's content in a primary school and then in a senior middle school. In a word she grew up upright, as nicely as a full-blown flower.

Time went by and Chong Mi was about to finish the senior middle school course.

At one night when she discussed with her father about her future, she wrote down in her diary as follows:

"Like others I want to study in an institute of higher learning. My another wish is to become a basketballer. But, for the sake of my country, I'll spend my days with the mother earth where I would strongly feel the very breath of the nation's life all the time.

Ripsok village is a socialist rural community. Here I'll perform my bounden duty as an indebted soldier."

She made her debut as a member of society at the laboratory of the farm.

Sure enough, she always strove tooth and nail to discharge her task with flying colours. She was the first to pitch in the farm work, be it the rice-transplanting season or the weeding time. She would say that ever-present in her mind was to satisfy her desire, an urge to tend the whole field by herself. Along with well-ripening crops the girl's joy increased.

At last the income distribution day arrived when the co-op farmers came in for a big share after bumper harvest.

Gazing at the straw-bags of grain piled up mountain-high on the farmyard she said to herself:

(You Chong Mi was once declared to be a life-long blind person. Those stacks of grain are really associated with your efforts, too?)

Before her first precious fruits of labour the thoughts of this pure-hearted girl far advanced.

Looking up to the portrait of the most benignant father Marshal, she felt a surging impluse to inform him of her present self, the course of her growth in which she came to know the true meaning of "happiness" and "homeland".

Out of her earnest desire to present her first income to the father Marshal, she took up a pen and ran it with reverence for him.

"...Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved father!

I'm a specialized school graduate. Since graduation I have tried to do my bit as a farmer. Today I have received my first income share. Allow me to convey to you fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung this news overwhelmed with happiness and joy...."

This admirable deed of Hong Chong Mi, a member of the LSWYK, who has blossomed into a beautiful flower under our excellent socialist system and grown up into a new generation of Juche-type blood is a manifestation of her loftiest patriotic dedication; it is a token of her unshaken determination to measure up to the fathomless solicitude of the great leader who takes all of us people to his tender heart and lavishes love and gracious affection on us; it is an expression of her heartfelt gratitude for our best socialist system.

Now the story of Hong Chong Mi is on the lips of all of our working people, arousing a great sensation throughout the country.

Following her fine example, all the youth leaguers and working people in our country are unisonous in their resolve to firmly defend their posts for the grandeur and progress of the socialist motherland which guarantees greater happiness and brighter future to our people and to put their shoulders to the wheel as ever in this cause, in hearty response to the great leader's lofty intention.

Han Bong Chan

Taean Advances

The Taean Electrical Machinery Plant is one of our large-scale modern electrical machine producing centres. This factory is well known as a factory where the Taean work system, Juche-based system of industrial management, was set up under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The workers of Taean who always take the lead in carrying out the great leader's teachings and Party policies, their embodiment, are now setting an example to others in their efforts to implement his teaching that the entire Party, the entire country and the entire people should give powerful aid to the execution of the five-point policy of nature remaking.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In the field of the machine-building industry machines and equipment necessary for nature-remaking projects should be produced satisfactorily."

Deeply conscious of the importance of the duties entrusted to them in implementing the five-point policy, the workers there have endeavoured to unconditionally carry through the highly important teaching of the great leader under the proper guidance and with the help of leading functionaries and three-revolution team members.

Workers of the Kusong Machine-tool Plant make a new innovation in the production of ordered equipment

Recently they manufactured a large quantity of transformers to be used for pumping operation in non-paddy field irrigation and scores of electrical facilities and sent them to different parts of the country.

The workers of Taean, whose hearts always burn with loyalty to the fatherly leader and who are determined to never drop their job without carrying his teachings through, always fulfilled in plenty of time the tasks assigned to them by the respected and beloved leader, thus greatly contributing to the development of the country's economy.

When the great leader put forward a policy of irrigation, electrification and mechanization of agriculture and roused the whole country to its implementation, the workers in this plant immediately buckled down to the task of manufacturing electric motors, transformers and various other machines.

And at a time when exceptionally long strides were being made in equipping all the branches of the national economy with modern technology and replacing machines and equipment with large, modern and high-speed ones, they creditably produced with their own efforts 50,000 kva generators, 100,000 kva and 200,000 kva transformers, traction-electric motors for electric locomotives and other large-sized electrical machines and equipment to be used in such industrial branches as mining, metal, transport, power and chemistry.

In this course the material and technological foundations of the plant have been firmly built. Particular mention should be made that comprehensive mechanization and automation have been effectuated in all processes of production. This has inevitably led to increasing productivity. This is seen from the following data: in 1976 transformers increased 5 times and generators 10.7 times as against 1960.

The solidified material and technological foundations allow this plant to turn out a great many 50,000 kva generators and large-sized modern electric machines and equipment conducive to the socialist economic construction and technical revolution. And these same forces serve to produce promptly all sorts of machines and equipment needed for the great nature-remaking projects, as required by the great leader.

The workers of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant, never stagnating or standing still, will go on to the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement with the spirit of continued innovation and continued advance. They are filled with a high resolve to fulfil this year's plan which was set 78 per cent higher than the actual result of last year ahead of schedule, that is, before October 10, the birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Han Su Chon

Fascist Repression Must Be Stopped at Once in South Korea

The joint meeting of political parties and public organizations convened in Pyongyang put forward a reasonable proposal for eliminating the source of discord within the nation and creating an atmosphere of great national unity as one of the four-point nation-saving measures to prevent permanent national split and promote Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

For this, the joint meeting held that first of all, an end should be put to the fascist, splittist system which creates discord among the fellow countrymen and disturbs their unity, freedom of speech, assembly, association and of demonstration be ensured to the people who are desirous of the peaceful reunification and the unreasonably arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and democratic figures released unconditionally.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In order to achieve the great national unity in accordance with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement, it is necessary to guarantee the democratization of society and the freedom of political activity of all parties, groupings and personages of all walks of life."

The fascist terror rule now in force in south Korea is a major factor in causing discord within the nation and obstructing the great national unity.

Since they usurped "power", the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed "anti-communism" their first "state policy," built and expanded the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and other terrorist repressive apparatuses on a large scale. On the other hand, they framed up the "Anti-Communist Law" and many other fascist evil laws one after another, thereby cruelly oppressing the people aspiring after democracy and national reunification.

In south Korea there are huge repressive means—more than 700,000 puppet troops, over 15,000 members of the KCIA, upwards of 400,000 political special agents, 50,000 and several thousand puppet policemen, above 300,000 police agents and more than 5,000 fascist laws. These repressive means are without precedent in the world in the very literal sense.

Suppression of the people by the puppet clique continued and became more frantic. Their tyrannical oppression reached its zenith with the "October revitalization" clamour as a momentum, the clamour raised in south Korea only three months after the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The "revitalized system" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had cooked up behind the scenes of the north-south dialogue made all the patriotic people and opposition forces demanding democracy and national reunification a complete scapegoat of their brutal power.

Incessant fascist offensive against the patriotic youth and students, democratic figures and innocent people, arrest without warrant and kidnapping, threat, dogging, brutal torture, political trial, assassination and successive infliction of punishment—all this characterises the suppressive outrages being committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen today.

A foreign publication carried an article about those involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" who are on trial as "criminals".

The article said: "Kim Dae Jung (former Presidential candidate on the ticket of the New Democratic Party) now in prison and Yun Bo Son (ex-"President") now outside prison—this is the symbol of the present state of the south Korean political circles. Nobody knows what suspicious death they will meet."

It goes without saying that diabolical fascist terror rule of the puppets is aimed to prevent national reunification, perpetuate the division and maintain the one-man dictatorship forever by removing and stamping out all the patriotic democratic forces in south Korea.

The bloody suppression in south Korea impairs national harmony and trust and aggravates tension and confrontation, thus creating great obstacles to national reunification.

In order to pave the way for the peaceful reunification, therefore, the fascist, splittist system should be eliminated and freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and of demonstration be guaranteed and all the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and democratic figures set free unconditionally.

Only then is it possible to ensure free activity of the people and personages of all social strata in south Korea and, on this basis, deepen the understanding and trust between the north and the south, achieve great national unity and successfully solve the national reunification problem in accordance with the democratic will of the people of all walks of life in the north and the south.

Bloody fascist suppression against the people must be discontinued immediately and unconditionally in south Korea.

We hope that broad people of the world who love justice and truth and value democracy will further raise their voices in support of the struggle of the south Korean people against fascist dictatorship and for democracy and the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Li Jip

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique brutally arrest patriotic youth and students who are up in the struggle for the democratization of society

CPRF Secretariat Issues Information No. 4

Information No. 4 published by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on March 17 pointed out that some time ago the south Korean puppets confirmed the death sentence on Li Chol, a Japan-resident Korean student studying in south Korea, on charges of involvement in the "campus spyring case" and on March 15 passed a death rap on Kang Jong Hon, a student of the Medical College under Seoul University. It continued:

Kang Jong Hon who was born and brought up in Japan, an alien land, went to south Korea to learn the Korean language and letters, history and culture and witnessed the reality of south Korea under the "revitalized" system where freedom and democracy were stamped out. Thus he demanded the freedom of campus now trampled upon and the democratization of society and called for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Nevertheless, the puppets are trying to put him to death on the preposterous charges of "spy" and "seditious element", the information noted, and stressed:

These frenzied machinations of the south Korean fascist elements for fascist suppression are an undisguised challenge to the south Korean people and the peoples in other parts of the world who are aspiring after freedom and democracy and an intolerable violation of the three principles of national reunification, the keynote of which is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The south Korean authorities must unconditionally stop fascist suppression and infringement upon human rights and immediately set free Kang Jong Hon and other imprisoned patriotic students and people in conformity with the trend of the times.

Immediately Stop Anti-National Undemocratic Acts of Violence

Personages of Various Circles in South Korea Issue Statement Protesting against Puppet Clique's Savage Repression

Families of "defendants" imprisoned on charges of involvement in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation", "nonrestraint defendants" and other personages of various strata in south Korea held a meeting even under the strict surveillance of the puppet clique and issued a statement on March 7 in protest against the outrages of the fascist bandits who around March 1 "put them under house arrest by recourse to violence" and captured at random attendants of anti-"government" rallies.

The statement published in the name of "all the persons forcibly confined to their houses on the March first movement anniversary" was signed by ex-"President" Yun Bo Son, Quaker Ham Sok Hon, ex-"Foreign Minister" Chong Il Hyong, former "Professor of the Hanguk Theological College" An Byong Mu, pastors Cho Nam Gi and Pak Hyong Gyu and scores of other figures of various circles.

The statement pointed out: We who intended to attend the divine service in commemoration of the anniversary of the March first movement which proclaimed before the whole world our nation's independence and freedom, human rights and equality in protest against the dictatorship of Japanese militarism have been forcibly put under house arrest. This is an anti-national act which desecrated the noble spirit of the forerunners and an undemocratic act of violence which suppressed human rights and the freedom of missionary work. The action deserves denunciation in the name of the whole nation.

The statement continued:

Recently the "government" even made a formal announcement internally and externally that there is no suppression of human rights and no encroachment upon the freedom of missionary work. But when we see our reality in which undemocratic suppression is rampant, we feel very deplorable and cannot but be deeply concerned about the future of the nation: a personage present at the divine service as a lecturer was kidnapped and put under house arrest in the middle of the night while he was stripped to the shirt and his house was ransacked; feeble women were taken to the police station by force in broad daylight and women's living rooms were raided for violence.

We ardently hope that a country will be built on this soil as early as possible—a democratic society which ensures human rights, freedom of missionary work, social justice and the basic rights of the nation.

Wishing that the national spirit implanted by our forerunners half a century ago will be displayed today, we deeply feel that the violence of forcible domiciliary confinement done to us must not be repeated in this land and strongly demand as follows in our joint name:

1. The "government" authorities must severely punish those who are responsible for the forcible domiciliary confinement and formally clear up the truth of this case.

2. The "government" authorities must immediately withdraw such measures as to forcibly put under house arrest those figures and religionists who have devoted themselves to the activities for restoration of human rights and democratization, walk them off, restrict their activities and watch them.

3. Tapping, mail censorship, forcible walking, beating, surveillance, obstructing attendance at prayer meetings, shadowing and ransacking that violate the freedom of missionary work should be discontinued forthwith.

4. All obstructions to the occupational activities of citizens should be stopped.

5. The "government" authorities must announce and enforce decisive measures to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

6. All the churches should vehemently denounce the undemocratic and illegal abuse of power and offer prayer for the brothers suppressed on account of such usurpation.

(KCNA)

Bangladesh Gains Excellent Successes

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the people of Bangladesh who are greeting their significant March 26 national holiday.

Since the independence the government and people of Bangladesh have achieved excellent successes in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the country's prosperity.

Through a vigorous struggle to develop the national economy by their own efforts industry and agriculture are developing at a fast tempo.

The gross national output value increased 11.4 per cent in the fiscal year of 1975-1976 as compared with the previous fiscal year.

More than 3,130 factories and enterprises including textile mill, sugar refinery and cement factory which were rebuilt and expanded throughout the country strove hard to boost production. Thus the amount of industrial production in the fiscal year of 1975-1976 went up 5 per cent as against the previous fiscal year.

As regards agriculture, the cultivated land was expanded and advanced methods of farming introduced actively with the result that the agricultural production is growing from year to year.

Under a plan mapped out to turn out 115,000 tons of sugar this year, 86,000 tons were produced already in early February.

The mental and moral attitude of the people has been changed and the international prestige of the country has risen.

These achievements and changes in Bangladesh are a brilliant fruition of the correct policy of the government and the energetic labour efforts of the people for building a new, prosperous society at the earliest possible date.

The Korean people heartily rejoice as their own over the successes gained by the people of Bangladesh in the struggle to build a new, prosperous society.

In his message of greetings to Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in various fields, I sincerely wish Your Excellency and your people fresh success in the work for the prosperity and development of the country."

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Bangladesh who are adding glory to the new era of anti-imperialism and independence and cementing solidarity with each other in the ranks of non-aligned movement will further strengthen and develop day by day.

The Korean people firmly believe that the people of Bangladesh will attain fresher success in their future struggle for the grandeur and progress of the country.

Yun Hae Ik

Bangladesh people engaged in cutting a channel

Imperialism: Plunderer of Countries of New-Emerging Forces

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Asia, Africa and Latin America comprise 71 per cent of the world's land surface. These continents are inhabited by more than two-thirds of the world's population and are endowed with inexhaustible natural resources. Imperialism has grown and become fat by grinding these peoples down and robbing them of their riches. Even today imperialism is squeezing tens of billions of dollars in profits from these areas every year."

Exploitation and plunder by the imperialists who have fattened by robbing the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, countries of new-emerging forces of their natural resources and bleeding the peoples of these countries white is still going on and becoming harsher and harsher.

Above anything else, the imperialists are obtaining a colossal amount of profits from the countries of new-emerging forces through investment of capital.

A graphic proof of the imperialists' cruel exploitation and plunder of the countries of new-emerging forces is the fact that the amount of profit reaches 18,000-20,000 million dollars every year and that one dollar of capital invested in Peru swells to 50 dollars.

The profits earned by imperialist monopolies from their plunder of oil resources of developing countries are: more than 2,500 million dollars by "Esson"; 830 million dollars by "Texaco"; 809 million dollars by "Mobiloil"; and 722 million dollars by "Standard Oil of California" in 1975.

The amount of profit realized by "Gulf Oil" and "Standard Oil of Indian" increased by 10 per cent respectively and that by "Shell Oil" by 24 per cent in the third quarter of 1976 as against the corresponding period of the previous year.

The imperialists are gaining much profits by bidding an average of 12-15 per cent higher prices than the international market price for the commodities which they export under the name of "assistance" and "loans".

Their "loans" bear a large interest. To pay this interest, Latin American countries find it unavoidable to grant the imperialists annually 30 per cent of their cash income from export.

The non-equivalent exchange caused by the old international economic order is a major lever which brings excessive profits to the imperialists.

The losses that the countries of new-emerging forces suffered owing to the non-equivalent exchange during the period from 1951 to 1972 add up to 122,269 million dollars.

The average price of industrial goods exported by the imperialists to the countries of new-emerging forces jumped up to 187 in the first quarter of 1975, taking 1970 as 100, and the prices of all steel materials nearly doubled during the period between 1970 and 1973.

In contrast, the prices of export goods of countries of new-emerging forces in 1974 dropped by 47 per cent in copper, 19 per cent in cocoa, 57 per cent in rubber, 15 per cent in coffee, 35 per cent in fur and 42 per cent in zinc.

In this way, the countries of new-emerging forces sustain stupendous losses and imperialist monopolies obtain exorbitant profits day after day.

All facts show that it is inevitably required for the peoples of the countries of new-emerging forces to cancel the old economic order arbitrarily established by the imperialists and set up a new one, destroy their foothold of plunder and achieve economic independence in order to attain national prosperity.

Yun Gun Il

SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION

★ On February 28 a meeting was held on the Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the peasant uprising in Romania.

★ The Homs provincial branch of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association was formed on February 8 in Homs city, Syria.

Friendship Visits

☆ A government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro visited our country from March 1 to 4.

☆ A Yugoslav moviemen's delegation headed by film producer Stanenkovic Miomir visited our country from February 15 to 25.

☆ A delegation of the Soviet Moviemen's Union headed by I. Vereshagin, Secretary of the Kazakhstan Moviemen's Union, visited our country from March 1 to 11.

Korea-Ethiopia Committee of Friendship and Solidarity Inaugurated

The inauguration of the Korea-Ethiopia Committee of Friendship and Solidarity was held at the Chollima House of Culture on March 15.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, and a portrait of Mangistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

The meeting was attended by personage concerned Son Song Pil and working people in the city.

The meeting elected the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members of the Korea-Ethiopia Committee of Friendship and Solidarity.

Son Song Pil was elected Chairman of the Committee.

The meeting adopted a letter to Mangistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

(KCNA)

The 20th JKA Annual National Convention

Actively Supports the Korean People's Cause of Reunification

The 20th Annual National Convention of the Japan-Korea Association was held in Tokyo on March 12 and 13.

The convention was attended by many delegates and observers from all parts of Japan.

Yun Sang Chol, Director of the International Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), attended the convention.

Watanabe Sahei, President of the Japan-Korea Association, spoke first at the convention.

The convention was addressed by Kameda Tokuji, Representative Member of the Osaka Committee of Solidarity for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification; Masamori Seiji, Communist Member of the House of Representatives; and Murakami Sadao, Permanent Director of the Japan-Korea Trade Association.

Yun Sang Chol, Director of the International Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, also spoke at the convention.

The convention adopted a new policy of movement after the activity report.

It said:

Along with various movements for promoting mutual understanding and interchange between the peoples of Japan and Korea,

1. A struggle shall be waged to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demand the withdrawal of the US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

2. A struggle shall be waged against the Japan-US-south Korea military coordination and for the abrogation of the "Japan-south Korea treaty" and the "Japan-US security pact".

3. A struggle shall be waged to support the struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy, have the "aid" to the Pak "regime" stopped and check the Japanese monopoly capital's infiltration into south Korea.

4. A struggle shall be waged for a probe into the Japan-south Korea fusion, the restoration of Kim Dae Jung to his former status and the expulsion of the agents of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency from Japan.

5. A struggle shall be waged to have the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan ensured.

6. A struggle shall be waged for a radical change in the Japanese government's policy towards Korea and for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The convention also adopted a resolution demanding a probe into the Japan-south Korea fusion and denouncing the promotion of Japan-US-south Korea military coordination.

And the convention adopted a "declaration of the convention" calling upon all organizations to unite as one and struggle for strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Korean peoples and contributing to peace in Asia.

The convention elected new leading officials of the Japan-Korea Association.

Watanabe Sahei and Matsui Katsushige were reelected respectively Chairman and Representative Director of the Association.

(KCNA)

A Sufferer's Indictment

A Note Written by a South Korean Woman University Student (4)

My friends of the "New Spirit Society" who had been strengthening their faith in democracy also turned out in the streets, breaking off the chains of despair and despotism.

As they themselves mentioned in the declaration, their uprising represented the will of the students, the people and the nation; it was a popular, national and democratic movement to bring about genuine freedom and equality in this land.

How can we consider "Minchonghakryon" to be a punishable offence!

When my thoughts turned on this matter I felt pangs of remorse, because I failed to participate in the demonstrations.

That afternoon, I was dragged out again.

Till then I could not bring myself to write even a single line by way of confession. So my mind was preoccupied with cares in anticipation of another terrible torture.

But, to my surprise, their attitude was docile. The spectacled man even offered a chair with the pretense of kindness, motioning me to seat.

"Yesterday we went a little too far, but we suppose you understand this."

Thus he began to speak. He fluttered sheets of paper, saying: "No more we'll present an unreasonable demand to you, Miss Li. Well, we're going to ascertain only some points more."

"You said you were a 'NSS' member, didn't you? So you must have met each other and sat in conclaves. And you told me that you carried a transistor with you whenever you went out of doors. You admit this fact, eh?"

"Yes, I do."

"Good. Leave your thumbprint here in confirmation of your recognition. Then you can return home."

No sooner had the "four-eyes" finished his speaking than a man who looked like the clerk pushed sheets of paper and an ink pad beneath my jaw.

Even before I looked into the paper, he suddenly grasped me by the hand, pressed my thumb against the ink pad and had the document sealed with it.

Since there was truth in what the "four-eyes" asked, I didn't bother to object or resist when I was compelled to leave my thumbprint. I remained simply obedient.

"Nothing harmful will happen to you, Miss Li, even if you've sealed the confession with your thumb. I assure you. We know well that you did not take part in the demonstration the day before yesterday. To be frank, what we need now is to find a pretext to clamp down on the students who cause disturbances, crying out for freedom, democracy and public welfare. Miss Li, you may as well think you've cooperated with us in our work, sensible of this."

The glasses-wearer said in a commanding tone.

But until then I failed to see through their crafty ruse.

Frankly speaking, the only idea that overtook me at the time was to free myself from the haunt of demons into which I was rolled after my unreasonable arrest and go home as early as possible.

I believed that they would send me back soon, because they even had my thumbprint left on the written confession they themselves forged.

But what I figured to myself was too simple and foolish. Things did not turn out as expected. On the contrary, the situation became more embittered.

Instead of letting me off, they locked me up again.

Two days passed by without any news. With the lapse of time I got more irritated, seized with new unrest.

Three days after they took my thumbprint, I was called out again.

I went out of the cell with a light heart, for it dawned on me that I would possibly be discharged now.

But everything ran counter to my expectations. I was once more taken into the chamber where they cross-examined me on the first day.

The bespectacled fellow who had interrogated me first was not to be seen there. Instead of him, a baldheaded stranger sitting in the room came to my notice.

The four men sitting by his side were also a total stranger to me.

When I entered the room, the baldhead didn't even glance up at me. He was fingering sheets of paper.

I seated myself on the chair as I was told.

"You've had a hand in 'Minchonghakryon,' eh? Hum, you've tried sedition upon directives from the north?"

He opened his mouth this way and read aloud the written confession.

It was a sheer distortion and fabrication, in which our companionship for circle activity was described as a relationship for the formation of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy, our circle activity as a treason against the nation, our discussion for the study of science as an attempt at sedition and our radio listening-in as an act of receiving directives from the north.

The mere mention of it was enough to make me shudder.

So I answered definitely that I never said such things.

The baldpate took up the written confession and showed it to me, shouting: "You strumpet. You keep two tongues in one mouth. Here are a thumbprint you left and a confession you made."

Soon after, voices recorded on a tape rang through the room.

"You admit this fact, eh?"

"Yes, I do."

"Good. Leave your thumbprint here in confirmation of your recognition."

It was evident that the dialogue was part of the conversation that had passed between the spectacled man and me.

What a forged confession and downright fraud!

There'll be no justification for it. It was quite astounding. A disgusting thing, indeed.

I told the baldhead that never had I made such a confession. Then I asked him to allow me to have an interview with the bespectacled section chief who had interrogated me.

"Damn it! You're still unbending. Hey, give her a good drubbing until she admits the confession."

The baldpate gave an order and went out.

Published by the Pyongyang Times. Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. No. 13014-7988